

**CAPE ELIZABETH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT
CHEMICAL HYGIENE PLAN**

Chemical Hygiene Officer: Doug Worthley init: _____

Chemical Safety Officer: Perry Schwarz init: _____

Superintendent: Donna Wolfrom init: _____

Principal: Jeffrey Shedd init: _____

Classes and rooms covered by this Plan: All Science Classrooms (314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320) and the Photography Darkroom

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Part I - CHEMICAL HYGIENE OFFICER DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

(Large School districts or Universities have found it to be more efficient to have a Coordinating CHO and Local CHOs on the Chemical Hygiene Committee with regularly scheduled meetings to discuss problems/successes in implementation of the Plan, new hazards, new lab processes/experiment/classes.)

I. The Chemical Hygiene Officer (CHO): Doug Worthley Rm. #319

The CHO shall:

- A. Have sufficient training and experience to evaluate, implement, and update Chemical Hygiene Plan. The Officer will be provided with sufficient time and authority to conduct required tasks.
- B. Relay information to OSHA (SPS 332.11(2) “Chemical Safety Officer”), – Perry Schwarz (ext 4471) or (799-9574); and other administrators as needed.
- C. Implement and/or enforce implementation of the Chemical Hygiene Plan.

II. The Chemical Hygiene Officer and the Science Teacher are responsible for chemical hygiene in the Chemistry classrooms, Biology classrooms, and Photography darkroom.

III. The Chemical Hygiene Officer has the responsibility for chemical hygiene in the lab including the responsibility to:

- A. Ensure that affected personnel know and follow all safety rules, use appropriate personal protective equipment, and provide students with appropriate safety training.
- B. Develop and implement a schedule for regular formal housekeeping inspections including inspections of emergency equipment. Document the schedule in Appendix E.
- C. Know the current legal requirements concerning regulated substances, both in SPS 332 and adopted OSHA standards.

- D. Ensure that the facilities are adequate for any material being used.
 - E. Plan and conduct each lesson in accordance with the Chemical Hygiene Plan. Lesson plans shall include safe work practices developed using the Chemical Hazards Preparation Form, Appendix A.
 - F. Select gloves that are resistant to the chemicals and include them in the inventory, Appendix F. Information on glove selection can be found in Appendix G.
 - G. Obtain Safety Data Sheets, SDS, for new chemicals, maintain SDS for current chemicals.
 - H. Date and remove SDS for chemicals no longer present in the areas under the Chemical Hygiene Plan. Archive these SDS for 30 years. Annually review the Chemical Hygiene Plan and document any significant changes. See Appendix C.
- IV. The Chemical Hygiene Plan will be available for review upon request to all employees. Copies of the plan will be both located in digital format and hard copy in the following areas:

Locations:

- Room 319 – Doug Worthley, CHO*
- Room 320 – Kathy Bock, Science Instructor Department Chair
- Room 104 – Rosamond Gross, Art Instructor
- District Superintendent – Donna Wolfrom
- Building Principal – Jeffrey Shedd
- Facilities Director (& Chemical Safety Officer)- Perry Schwarz

V. Inventory of Chemicals, Appendix F:

- A. Doug Worthley must keep a complete and ongoing inventory of all chemicals at the worksite.
- B. This inventory will be maintained by Doug Worthley and can be found in the front of the SDS book in Room 319.
- C. The inventory must be updated at least annually to cross-check against the previous inventory.
 - sort unused, expired, discolored or decomposed chemicals for appropriate disposal
 - check the condition of caps, bottles and labels for cracks or breaks in seals.

- D. This inventory must be available for all lab staff, or compliance officer review. The standard format for the chemical inventory shall include but not limited to; the chemical name, compatible storage location, date of purchase.

Part II - GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR WORKING WITH LABORATORY CHEMICALS

VI. Laboratory Chemicals

- A. It is essential to minimize chemical exposure to the greatest extent possible. Because few laboratory chemicals are without hazards, precautions for handling all chemicals shall be exercised. As a rule, skin contact with chemicals shall always be avoided.
- B. Avoid an underestimation of risk. Exposure to laboratory chemicals shall be minimized even for substances of no known significant hazard. Special precautions shall be taken for substances with special health hazard risks. One shall assume that any mixture of substances would be more toxic than either of its single components alone. One shall also assume that all substances of unknown toxicity are toxic.
- C. Adequate ventilation must be provided. The best way to prevent exposure to hazardous substances is to prevent their escape into the atmosphere by use of fume hoods and other ventilation controls. Containers of volatile chemicals shall be capped before and after contents are accessed.
- D. Chemical storage areas shall be annually inspected for outdated chemical stock and deteriorated, leaking, or broken containers. Such containers shall be brought to the attention of the CHO and disposed of properly. All chemical substances that have the potential to become unstable with age shall be disposed of at the end of each school year, regardless of the quantity of each substance in inventory.

E. HAZARD PREVENTION

- a) In-house safety and health inspections with an emphasis identifying safety hazards will be performed as scheduled in Appendix E.
- b) Fire or emergency drills shall be conducted routinely and the results reviewed. Utilize information in the Specific Safe Work Practices by Hazard section of this Plan and Appendix A and B of the Hazard Communication standard, 1910.1200,

to complete the Chemical Hazards Preparation Form prior to chemical use and conducting class lesson.

- c) Where the Chemical Hazards Preparation Form has been completed for a recurring lesson it shall be reviewed prior to the lesson.
- d) Each procedure with hazardous chemicals shall include actions preplanned in case of an emergency (e.g., equipment to be turned off.) The actions shall be documented at the bottom of the Chemical Hazards Preparation Form, Appendix A.
- e) Up-to-date emergency phone numbers, escape routes, designated meeting place outside the building and designated person to authorize the re-entry into the building, are posted next to the telephone.
- f) Diluted substances shall be used wherever possible instead of concentrates.
- g) All work utilizing hazardous chemicals shall be of appropriate scale that corresponds to the physical facilities available. Use smaller quantities of hazardous materials for laboratory demonstrations.
- h) Apparatus that may discharge toxic chemicals (e.g. vacuum pumps, distillation columns, etc.) shall be vented into local exhaust devices such as hoods.
- i) Laboratory operations involving hazardous chemicals that are carried out continuously or overnight shall be designed to prevent the release of hazardous substances in the event of an accident or interruptions in utility services. Classroom lights shall be left on and appropriate signs posted identifying the hazards of the chemicals and phone number of the instructor responsible for the operation.
- j) Use films, videotapes, or other methods rather than experiments involving extremely hazardous substances.
- k) Analyze accidents to prevent repeat incidents.
- l) Do not use damaged glassware.

F. FACILITY MAINTENANCE

- Fire extinguishers shall be placed near escape routes in areas of high hazards.
 - a) The teacher in the room shall conduct monthly visual inspections of fire extinguishers.
 - b) The CHO shall ensure that annual maintenance checks are conducted and records of annual inspections are maintained for one year after the last entry or life of the shell, whichever is less.
 - c) Hydrostatic testing as required by 1910.157(f) shall be performed and personnel will be trained in the proper use of extinguishers.
 - d) Employees expected to use extinguishers to put out incipient stage fires shall receive training as required by 1910.137(g) initially and annually.
 - e) 1910.157 can be viewed at www.osha.gov, and click on the regulation tab at the top of the page.

Fire extinguishers that are compatible with chemical hazards in the lab:

Fire Extinguisher:	For Use With:	Incompatible with:

- Never block escape routes.
- Never block a fire door opening.
- Never store materials in aisle ways or on edges of counters. Regularly inspect safety showers and eyewash stations as scheduled in Appendix E, to make sure they continue to work and are up to code. (Areas with hard water shall test eyewash stations weekly to ensure no build up of minerals in the spouts.)
- Maintain records, whether it be monthly, quarterly, bi-annually, indicating inspections and/or changes to facility maintenance issues as stated by the CHP, Appendix E.

G. GENERAL LABORATORY SAFETY

Each laboratory science student will sign a safety contract at the beginning of the school year that includes all of the following parameters:

- Review and understand the Chemical Hazards Preparation Form prior to beginning the lesson.
- Do not smell or taste chemicals. Do not use chemical glassware as a container for food or drinks.
- Never work alone in a science laboratory or storage area and do not allow students to work unsupervised.
- Never eat, drink, smoke, chew gum, or tobacco in the laboratory environment.
- Never store food in laboratory refrigerators.
- Labels on incoming containers shall not be defaced. Labels that have become difficult to read shall be replaced.
- Hazardous waste containers shall be clearly marked as to type of contents, i.e. solvents, to prevent incompatible chemical mixtures. Containers shall be closed unless in use.
- Never pipette liquids by mouth.
- Restrain loose clothing, long hair, and dangling jewelry. Students or teachers with skin exposed above the knee shall wear a lab coat or apron when handling any hazardous chemical.
- Never leave heat source unattended (gas burners, hot plates, mantels, etc.).
- Do not mix chemicals in the sink drain or discard down drain unless indicated as safe on Chemical Hazards Preparation Form.
- Always inform coworkers of plans to carry out hazardous work.
- Avoid horseplay, practical jokes, and any other distracting behavior. Students are not allowed to take chemicals outside of the classroom setting.
- Clear work area of non-required material and plan appropriate protective procedures and positioning of equipment before beginning any new operation. Be alert to unsafe conditions and correct them when detected.
- Exercise great care in noting odors or fumes. Use a wafting motion of the hand to note a small amount of odor.
- Use equipment only for its designated purpose. Use the fume hood when working with chemicals or processes with potential for emitting harmful vapors.
- Always add concentrated acid into water. Use care as it may splash out, and it generates a large amount of heat. Use concentrated acids in the fume hood.
- Wear safety equipment as required on the Chemical Hazards Preparation Form for the lesson.
- Wash hands before and after work, and after spill cleanups.
- Report all accidents, injuries, or near misses to the instructor or the CHO.

- Always keep the work area clean and keep combustible material away from open flames. Keep chemical containers and glassware well back from the edge of the bench or counter.
- Know the location and how to use all the safety equipment in the laboratory.

Part III - THE LABORATORY (CLASSROOM)

A. EQUIPMENT

- The facility provides adequate, well ventilated classroom, laboratory fume hoods, and sinks. Other safety equipment include eyewash stations and drenching showers, and plastic body shields. Review work area for current engineering controls.

B. VENTILATION

- Modifications: Any alterations to the ventilation system shall be made only by qualified personnel (HVAC engineer), and if testing indicates that worker protection from airborne toxic substances will continue to be adequate.

Fume Hoods

- Laboratory fume hoods during use shall be operated with a minimum average 100 feet per minute face velocity at full open sash or sash stop position.
- When determining the minimum flow rate through the fume hood, the sash stop position may not be lower than 18 inches above the work surface.
- When operating the fume hood, the sash should be positioned to maximize the protection to the user.
- Vertical sash fume hoods operated at sash stop positions shall have an alarm that gives a warning when the sash is raised above the sash stop position. Unless the flow rate is 100 fpm average at full open sash position.
- Combination vertical/horizontal sash fume hoods shall have an alarm that gives a warning when the sash is vertically raised from the fully lowered position.
- Testing. Operable fume hoods shall be tested annually for 100 fpm minimum average face velocity.

C. CONTROL MEASURES: CRITERIA AND USE

Fume Hood:

- A. Always use a fume hood when working with/when:

1. Volatile substances;
2. Toxic vapors are produced;
3. Concentrated acids;
4. Chemicals having a potential exothermic reaction;
5. Overflow and vapor or fume production;
6. Potential for exposures above limits;
7. Where recommended by the SDS.

B. Never lean into the fume hood while hazardous chemicals are being used or when in use.

C. Do not use the fume hood as a storage area or block the hood exhaust airflow.

D. Verify that the exhaust system is operating before working in the hood.

E. Taping a strip of paper tissue or ribbon at the face of the hood will indicate the direction of air;

F. Regularly check the ventilation in hoods for proper airflow, and that minimum flow alarm is working.

VII. ACIDS AND CORROSIVES CABINETS:

A. Bottles of acids shall be stored in an acid (corrosive) cabinet. While acids and bases are both considered to be corrosive, care must be taken to not store acids and bases in the same cabinet. It is particularly important to avoid storing ammonium hydroxide and strong mineral acids in the same cabinet.

B. Oxidizing acids, such as nitric acid, shall be stored separately, in a secondary container within an acid cabinet. Polypropylene boxes for use in acid cabinets are available commercially.

VIII. FLAMMABLE STORAGE CABINETS:

A. When incompatible flammable chemicals must be stored in the same cabinet, steps will be taken to prevent mixing if containers leak or spill, such as placement in a separate dish pan.

IX. DISPOSAL:

- A. Method of disposal shall be included on the Chemical Hazards Preparation Form. Liquid waste is segregated by compatibility containers that are labeled as required in the waste disposal section. Containers are located in the chemical storage room (between rms 318-319).
- B. Liquid or soluble waste that can be disposed of down the sink drain shall be discarded while the water is running at a sufficient volume to dilute the substance as needed but not to create splashing of the concentrated substance outside of the sink.
- C. The chemical hazard preparation form shall designate when sink disposal shall only be conducted by the instructor, or when students may utilize the process.
- D. Flammable or combustible waste materials and residues shall be kept to a minimum stored in closed metal waste cans, and disposed of daily.

X. HEAT:

- A. When heat is applied or generated, only heat resistant glassware shall be used.
- B. Sufficient goggles for splashing and heat resistant gloves shall be provided.
- C. Protective heat resistant pads shall be supplied to prevent direct contact with books or bench tops.
- D. Tongs or other means shall be provided to allow manipulation of material or contents without contact.

Part IV - STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

XI. PROCUREMENT:

Before a chemical is purchased:

- A. Obtain and read the materials safety data sheet for each hazardous chemical.
- B. When possible, a less hazardous chemical shall be substituted.
- C. The minimum quantity necessary shall be calculated and as close to that amount as possible shall be purchased.

- D. Particularly hazardous chemicals (highly toxic, carcinogens, reproductive toxins, etc) will not be used without permission of the Chemical Hygiene Officer and the Chemical Safety Officer, obtaining and/or implementing specific engineering and work practice controls and PPE as required by 1910.1450(e)(3)(viii).
- E. The teacher shall complete the Chemical Hazards Preparation Form in Appendix A prior to each lesson, including safe work practices and emergency procedures, and provide them to the students in each class as part of the safety procedures for that lesson.
- F. Available PPE shall be evaluated for resistance to the new chemicals. If it is not sufficient, either it shall not be purchased, the certification of hazard assessment for PPE shall be updated. Employees using the new chemical shall be trained in the hazards and PPE. This shall be completed prior to the use of the chemical.

Each individual teacher will be responsible for ordering the chemicals needed to perform their desired labs;

- A. Where sufficient existing quantities of the chemical are available in the school district, the chemical shall not be purchased.
- B. To avoid duplicating chemical orders, the CHO should be notified of chemical orders before the approval of the purchase order so that a decision can be made.
- C. The smallest available quantity that will cover the expected use for the school year shall be ordered.
- D. Donated chemicals or chemicals from other classrooms in the school district shall be accepted only after approval is obtained from the Chemical Hygiene Officer. It should be established that the donated chemical is in excellent condition, that an appropriate SDS is available, and that there is a specific use for the donated material.
- E. No container will be accepted without a label clearly identifying at least the contents by name as it is found on the SDS. No container will be accepted if it is leaking, or damaged in any way.
- F. Sealed containers, such as biological specimens, shall be labeled, have an SDS, and employees shall be trained in the hazard of the chemicals in the container.
- G. Food items used in experiments shall be clearly marked as “not for food use” and shall have an SDS, where possible, for safe storage and use.

- H. A new chemical provider SDS will be compared to the SDS used in current hazard assessments prior to purchase for chemical mixtures or dilutions.
- I. The SDS shall be stored alphabetically in a 3-ring binder located in each chemistry classroom and readily accessible to employees during each work shift. A separate 3-ring binder for SDS of chemicals no longer present is located in the chemical storage room. The SDS for each chemical will be saved for 30 years from the last use noted on the sheet.

XII. STORAGE:

- A. Toxic substances shall be segregated in a chemical storage cabinet off limits to unauthorized individuals.
- B. The Chemical Hygiene Officer shall examine stored chemicals at least annually for replacement, deterioration, and container integrity. Amounts will be stored in the smallest practical quantity. Yearly inventories will be conducted and unneeded items will be disposed of properly. See Appendix F.
- C. Chemicals that are discovered or no longer needed in the classrooms in Cape Elizabeth High School, Middle School, or the community, shall be sent to the high school chemical storage room until:
 - The CHO is notified
 - They can safely be stored until disposal
 - An SDS is located and obtained
- D. Do store chemicals in accordance with accepted standards of compatibility. Incompatibles shall never be stored together. An inventory list arranged alphabetically will be posted in the storage room. Material Safety Data Sheets will be arranged alphabetically and located in the storage room.
- E. Do not store chemicals, reagents or apparatus on a lab bench or in a fume hood. Keep shelves organized with labels facing out.
- F. Should the label become defaced or degraded, the reason for this condition shall be identified (student defacement, poor pouring practices, seepage from under the lid, due to warm storage conditions) and corrected wherever possible. A new label and/or method of labeling (such as laminating the label and attaching by a twist tie, labeling the shelf, or putting clear plastic tape over the label on the bottle) shall be implemented.

- G. Where a lesson requires unlabeled containers, they shall be stored in such a way that their contents are identified when not under the direct control of the teacher (a “key” should be maintained in the storage area for restocking).
- H. Chemical storage shelves with lockable doors shall be used for flammable and corrosive materials.
- I. Sealed containers, such as for biological specimens, shall be labeled, have an SDS, and employees shall be trained in the hazard of chemicals in the container. The label can be on the front of the cabinet or on the shelf under the containers providing the containers are always returned to the storage area at the end of use.
- J. Never store materials in an aisle way and never store chemicals above eye level.
- K. Stored waste will be labeled as to the type of contents and located in the chemical storage room. No more than one container of waste per type shall be stored at a time. When the container is full, the CHO shall be notified immediately for pickup and disposal.

XIII. FIRE CONTROL & EXTINGUISHERS:

- A. Suitable fire control devices, such as small hose or portable fire extinguishers, shall be available at locations where flammable or combustible liquids are stored.
- B. At least one portable fire extinguisher having a rating of not less than 12-B units shall be located outside of, but not more than 10 feet from the door opening into any room used for storage.
- C. At least one portable fire extinguisher having a rating of not less than 12-B units must be located not less than 10 feet, nor more than 25 feet from any Class I or Class II liquid storage area located outside of a storage room but inside a building.
- D. When sprinklers are provided, they shall be installed in accordance with 1910.159.
- E. Open flames and smoking shall not be permitted in flammable or combustible liquid storage areas.
- F. Materials which will react with water shall not be stored in the same room with flammable or combustible liquids.

XIV. DISTRIBUTION FROM STORAGE AREA:

- A. When bulk quantities of chemicals are hand carried, the container will be placed in a bottle carrier or bucket.
- B. When the need for the container has been concluded, it shall be returned to the storage area.

XV. USE:

- A. Shall be in compliance with the general guidelines for working with laboratory chemicals in part II of this plan.
- B. Prior to performing a new procedure, the chemical hazards preparation form, Appendix A, shall be completed, including safe work practices and emergency procedures shall be developed and documented utilizing information on the SDS and in this plan.
- C. Availability of engineering controls and PPE identified on the form.
- D. Safe work practices, engineering controls, and PPE identified on the form shall be implemented. Where changes are needed, the form shall be updated and the CHO notified.
- E. If a chemical is newly deemed a particularly hazardous chemical (carcinogens, reproductive toxins, etc.) proper provisions will be made in accordance with 1910.1450(e)(3)(viii).

XVI. AIR MONITORING:

- A. Where required by an expanded OSHA standard adopted by the State of Maine, air monitoring shall be conducted.
- B. Where there is potential for exposures to exceed Maine exposure limit evaluation of new engineering controls, replacement of the chemical or process shall be considered. The limits can be accessed at: <http://dsp.wi.gov/sb/doc/SB-industHyd.LimitsAirContamins.pdf>
- C. Where exposures still potentially exceed limits, air monitoring shall be conducted. Where air monitoring data shows and exposure above a limit, the procedure shall be discontinued until employee protection is developed and implemented.

XVII. HOUSEKEEPING:

- A. Formal housekeeping and inspections will be performed on the schedule developed in Appendix E. The purpose of this is to identify new or unforeseen hazards, assess control measures, and to ensure that the safety equipment is used and procedures are followed and maintained.
- B. Where control measures are found to be insufficient, additional measures such as ventilation, modified work practices or additional personal protective equipment shall be obtained or developed and implemented, and the Chemical Hazard Preparation Forms updated as needed.

XVIII. MEDICAL EVALUATION:

All employees who work with hazardous chemicals shall be provided with an opportunity to receive medical attention, including any follow-up examinations which the examining physician determines to be necessary under the following circumstances:

- A. Employees who show signs or symptoms associated with exposure to hazardous chemicals will be sent to a licensed physician for medical attention.
- B. Employees exposed to spills, leaks or explosions of hazardous chemicals will receive the opportunity for medical attention.
- C. Where exposure monitoring reveals an exposure level routinely above the action level (or in absence of an action level, the PEL), for an OSHA expanded standard for which there are exposure monitoring and medical surveillance requirements, medical surveillance shall be established for the affected employee as prescribed by the particular standard.
- D. All medical examinations and consultations shall be performed by or under the direct supervision of a licensed physician and shall be provided without cost to the employees, without loss of pay, and at a reasonable time and place.
- E. Employees who may fall under the above conditions shall first inform the Chemical Hygiene Officer and then go to the school nurse. If an evaluation of the work area and employee health and/or exposure shows that the above conditions have been met, the employee will be sent, with SDS, to Maine Medical Center for an examination by a physician.

- F. Employees with signs and symptoms requiring immediate treatment or injuries from explosions shall go directly to Maine Medical Center to receive treatment, and notification to the CHO shall be made by others or when the employee is physically able.

XIX. The Chemical Hygiene Officer shall:

A. Provide the following information to the physician:

- The identity of the hazardous chemical(s) to which the employee may have been exposed;
- A description of the conditions under which the exposure occurred including quantitative exposure data, if available; and
- A description of the signs and symptoms of exposure that the employee is experiencing, if any.

B. Obtain from the physician a written opinion from the examining physician including:

- Any recommendation for further medical follow-up; The results of the medical examination and any associated tests;
- Any medical condition which may be revealed in the course of the examination which may place the employee at increased risk as a result of exposure to a hazardous workplace; and
- A statement that the employee has been informed by the physician of the results of the consultation or medical examination and any medical condition that may require further examination or treatment.
- The written opinion shall not reveal specific findings of diagnoses unrelated to occupational exposure.

C. Establish and maintain for each employee an accurate record of any measurements taken to monitor employee exposures and any medical consultation and examinations including tests or written opinions provided by the Physician. This record shall be located in the Central Office (Superintendent's Office) as well as with the school nurse.

XX. PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND APPAREL:

Selection shall be based upon an assessment of the hazard of the chemical (ie: corrosive) and on the hazards of the process (ie. splashing) and shall be noted on the Chemical Hazards Preparation form. PPE selected on the form shall be available prior to exposure to the chemical or process.

PPE may include but not be limited to the following:

- A. Face shield or safety glasses/goggles that meet ANSI Z87.1 standards. Wear chemical safety goggles with face shields when using large quantities, or chemical safety goggles when using

large quantities, or chemical safety goggles when using small quantities of liquids, safety glasses for solids.

- B. Hair ties will be required to contain long hair. Floppy clothing shall be restrained, either by wearing a lab coat or by other means.
- C. Feet shall be adequately covered to protect them from chemical hazards. Sandals or open toed shoes will not be allowed in the lab. Splashes of chemicals to shoes or clothing shall be cleaned off immediately.
- D. Wear a lab coat and/or rubber, neoprene, or PVC apron when using large quantities and shall potential exits. Lab coats and aprons shall be discarded if damaged sufficiently to reduce protective quality.

Gloves:

- A. Appendix G contains information for selection of gloves resistant to the chemicals used. Part IV #13 contains information on specific hazards of chemicals. The Inventory, Appendix F, lists the gloves selected, by thickness and material, for each chemical.
- B. Verification of the thickness and material shall be conducted prior to ordering new gloves, even when using the same brand name. Communicate purchasing problems to the CHO.
- C. The hazard assessment shall be done in compliance with the OSHA standard on general requirements for personal protective equipment (29 CFR 1910.132). Selection shall be done in compliance with the OSHA standard on hand protection (29 CFR 1910.138). As required by 1910.132(d)(2) the selection shall also be included in the Certification of Hazard Assessment for PPE for Cape Elizabeth School Department.

Gloves selected for an operation shall be identified in the Chemical Hazards Preparation Form, Appendix A.

- E. Where multiple chemicals are used in an experiment and require different gloves further research is required to ensure the gloves will provide adequate protection. Alternately, double gloving, one of each, is an option.
- F. Tasks shall be evaluated for potential penetration, physical and chemical, and tearing by the processes in the operation.
- G. Avoid skin contact with chemicals where burns or absorption of the material is possible. Change gloves after use or after chemical splashes.

- H. Remove, rinse, or replace contaminated gloves before taking off safety glasses, using a writing implement, answering the phone, etc.
- I. Never leave the laboratory with PPE on, especially contaminated PPE.
- J. For Common Sense Glove Use Rules go to Appendix G.

XXI. SIGNS AND LABELS:

- A. Emergency telephone numbers will be posted in labs, and the main office.
- B. Identifying labels must show contents of containers, including waste containers.
- C. Signs to distinguish areas where food and beverages are prohibited and warnings at areas where unusual hazards exist will be posted.
- D. Unknown samples for student lessons shall be clearly posted in the prep area for each classroom. Each “unknown” chemical must be designated, and that designation defined in the prep area, with MDS.
- E. Doors leading to a room, where chemicals are stored, will have the types of hazards, such as air reactivity, associated with the chemicals being stored.
- F. Label all chemicals accurately with date of receipt or preparation, concentration and any other precautionary information for handling.
- G. Never use a reagent until the label has been read and contents checked.

XXII. RECORDS

- A. Shall be maintained by the Chemical Hygiene Officer and kept in the Chemical Storage Room, and by the School Nurse.
- B. Accident reports will be written and retained for all accidents involving injuries, property damage and near misses by chemical, biological or environmental exposure or improper handling.

- C. Failure of engineering controls, PPE, containers, or safe work practices shall be recorded and reviewed for accident prevention purposes by the Chemical Hygiene Committee and/or the Chemical Hygiene Officer.
- D. Data from any medical consultations and exams that are conducted shall be stored for the duration of employment plus 30 years.

XXIII. INCIDENT CLEAN-UP PROTOCOL

Prompt response to chemical spills is critical to protect student and worker health & safety and to mitigate adverse effects to the environment. Familiarize, update, and follow the following protocol:

- A. For small spills, 30 ml of hazardous chemical or less, the teacher shall clean up if the perceived risk is low.
 - B. Notify CHO and have personnel in the area restrict access.
 - C. If volatile materials are involved CSO (Perry Schwarz) shall be notified to go to 100% outside air or turn off the HVAC to prevent contamination of recycled air.
 - D. Eliminate all sources of ignition and turn off equipment if it is possible to do so safely.
 - E. Review the SDS for the spilled material, or use your knowledge of the hazards of the material to determine the appropriate level of protection.
 - F. Wear gloves and protective eyewear. Do not attempt cleanup if you feel unsure of your ability to do so or if you perceive the risk to be greater than normal laboratory operations. Cover spill with sodium carbonate or bicarbonate, or material in the spill kit. When reaction stops pickup with damp sponge or paper towels and put the contaminated absorbent in a labeled hazardous waste container.
 - G. Spill kits shall be applicable to the hazards and kept stocked by Doug Worthley.
- If greater than 30 ml, or if it will take longer than 15 minutes for you to clean-up:
- H. Evacuate students, turn off equipment, and take the SDS book with you on the way out.
 - I. Immediately call CSO at 4471 or 799-9574 to report the spill, and help with proper cleanup and disposal procedures.

- J. The CHO and teacher shall restrict access to the area.
- K. The CHO shall contact the emergency agency Clean Harbors Environmental Services (799-8111) and a qualified response team will be responsible for the clean-up and disposal of hazardous chemicals.

Incident Reporting & Follow-up:

- L. Report all occupational injuries or illness to CHO as soon as possible after first contacting the school nurse. CHO, CSO or laboratory personnel must document the incidence and file with CHO.
- M. Personnel are encouraged to report “near misses” as they are considered a precursor to actual incidents.
- N. Instructor and CHO are to conduct (or coordinate) an investigation of all incidents and "near misses." The goal of the investigation is to identify and address any deficiencies in the Standard Operating Procedures or Chemical Hazard Preparation Form that may have contributed to the incident and correct/update the CHP to address these issues.

XXIV. INFORMATION AND TRAINING:

Employees will be trained upon initial assignment concerning chemicals available, procedures, location of the chemical hygiene plan, location of the material safety data sheets, and the Chemical Hygiene Officer will cover the method of hazard identification with an annual refresher training. Information and Training shall include the following but not limited to:

- A. Components of the Chemical Hygiene Plan: The contents of this standard and its appendices, which shall be made available to employees. The location and availability and contents of the Chemical Hygiene Plan. How to properly address incidents as provided in Appendix B of the CHP.
- B. Understanding of Potential Hazards: The location and availability of known reference material on the hazards, safe handling, storage and disposal of hazardous chemicals found in the laboratory, including but not limited to SDS sheets as well as chemical inventory requirements and proper handling and storage.

- C. Recognition of Chemical Exposure: The physical and health hazards of chemicals in a work are, and the signs and symptoms associated with exposure to hazardous chemicals used in the laboratory. As well as methods and observations that may be used to detect the presence or release of a hazardous chemical (such as monitoring conduct by continuous monitoring devices, visual appearance or odor of hazardous chemicals when being released.)
- D. Safe Work Practices: The measures employees can take to protect themselves from these hazards, including specific procedures the CHP has implemented to protect employees from exposure to hazardous chemicals, such as appropriate work practices, emergency procedures, and personal protective equipment to be used.

XXV. WASTE DISPOSAL PROGRAM:

Identified hazardous waste will be collected, segregated, stored, and disposed of in compliance with all current local, state, and federal regulations. Use SDS guidelines to determine proper disposal methods. All containers of hazardous waste must be properly labeled. The waste chemicals must be identified by:

- A. Proper chemical name (not formulas),
- B. Include proportions of a mixture, and
- C. The label must say “hazardous waste”. The label must be completed before it will be accepted for disposal by the Chemical Safety Officer (CSO).
- D. Date the waste when it is put into the chemical storage room.
- E. All waste must be kept in sealed containers at all times, unless you are actively pouring into the container. Zip-lock bags for dry debris must also be labeled and sealed.
- F. Do not evaporate waste.
- G. Do not mix incompatible wastes. Ensure the waste container is compatible with the waste and use the appropriately sized container.
- H. Indiscriminate disposal by pouring waste chemicals down the drain or adding them to refuse for landfill burial or evaporation is unacceptable.
- I. Once a container is full, contact the Chemical Safety Officer as soon as possible to arrange for a hazardous waste disposal pickup through certified waste haulers. Have and maintain separate containers for trash and broken glass.

- J. Waste disposal method: as written in lesson plans using guidelines above and those found in the suggested disposal procedure in the current FLINN catalog, and reference manual found in room 319, and to be performed.

XXVI. SPECIFIC SAFE WORK PRACTICES BY HAZARD:

- A. PROCESS: When mixing and handling various concentrations of hazardous materials, minimize chemical exposure by reducing the amount of time working with them and keeping containers closed whenever possible.
- B. HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS/CLASS OF HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS: Substitute low toxicity chemicals for ones with high toxicity. This enhances personal safety and reduces impact to the environment in terms of waste disposal. Following are the groups of hazards:
- Liquid corrosives
 - Solid corrosives
 - Volatiles
 - Reactives
- C. SPECIAL HANDLING PROCEDURES AND STORAGE REQUIREMENTS: One shall always regard unknowns to be toxic. Any mixture of toxic compounds is presumed to have a synergistic effect, namely, the toxicity of the whole is greater than the sum of each component. Any special handling requirements shall be noted on the chemical hazards preparation form.

Use the guidelines in part D, the SDS for the chemicals, and hazard information in Appendix A and B of 1910.1200 and the NIOSH Pocket Guide, <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/> to assess the hazards, select the PPE, develop the safe work practices and emergency response procedures, etc. needed to complete the Chemical Hazards Preparation Form in Appendix A. These procedures will be in addition to the general safe work practices outlined earlier in this Plan.

- D. CHEMICAL HAZARD INFORMATION FOR A SPECIFIC COMPOUND: Knowing the hazards of a chemical and how to properly handle and dispose of these compounds, including during the pre and post lab operations, will help prevent harmful and unnecessary exposures.

For all compounds:

- A. Work shall be performed with the smallest possible amount of chemical or determine if a less hazardous chemical or process could be used as a replacement.
- B. Containers shall be kept closed as much as possible to reduce potential for spilling and exposure to vapors.
- C. Contaminated gloves shall be removed before using a writing implement to take notes.

XXVII. High Acute Toxicity, Reproductive Toxins, Carcinogens:

- A. First, try to replace them with less hazardous materials.
- B. Second, use videos or other methods of getting the lesson across.
- C. If that fails then the Laboratory standard requires: Specific consideration shall be given to the following provisions which shall be included where appropriate:
 - D. Establishment of a designated area;
 - E. Use of containment devices such as fume hoods or glove boxes; procedures for safe removal of contaminated waste; and decontamination procedures.

All use of such chemicals shall only be conducted with prior approval of the Chemical Hygiene Committee and/or the CHO.

Many of these have OSHA Expanded Standards, a standard all their own with specific safe work practices, medical evaluation, air monitoring, and recordkeeping requirements. These include:
[make life easy, get rid of them and don't get more]

- 1910.1001 Asbestos
- 1002 Coal tar pitch
- 1910.1003 13 carcinogens
 - 4-Nitrobiphenyl, Chemical Abstracts Service Register Number (CAS No.) 92933;
 - alpha-Naphthylamine, CAS No. 134327;
 - methyl chloromethyl ether, CAS No. 107302;
 - 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (and its salts) CAS No. 91941;
 - bis-Chloromethyl ether, CAS No. 542881;
 - beta-Naphthylamine, CAS No. 91598;

- Benzidine, CAS No. 92875;
 - 4-Aminodiphenyl, CAS No. 92671;
 - Ethyleneimine, CAS No. 151564;
 - beta-Propiolactone, CAS No. 57578;
 - 2-Acetylaminofluorene, CAS No. 53963;
 - 4-Dimethylaminoazo-benzene, CAS No. 60117; and
 - N-Nitrosodimethylamine, CAS No. 62759.
- 1004 alpha naphthylamine
 - 1006 methyl chloromethylether
 - 1007 3,3' dichlorobenzadine and salts
 - 1008 bis chloromethyl ether
 - 1009 beta naphthylamide
 - 1010 benzidine
 - 1011 4 aminodiphenyl
 - 1012 ethyleneimine
 - 1013 B-propiolacetone
 - 1014 2 acetyl amino fluorine
 - 1015 4 dimethylaminoazobenzene
 - 1016 N-Nitrosodimethylamine
 - 1017 vinyl chloride
 - 1018 Inorganic Arsenic
 - 1025 lead
 - 1026 Chromium
 - 1027 cadmium
 - 1028 benzene
 - 1029 coke oven emissions
 - 1043 Cotton dust
 - 1044 1,2 dibromo-3-chloropropane
 - 1045 acrylonitrile
 - 1047 ethylene oxide
 - 1048 formaldehyde
 - 1050 methylene dianiline
 - 1051 1,3 butadiene
 - 1052 methylene chloride

F. Toxic chemicals that do not meet the level above still must have safe work practices developed based on the chemicals specific characteristics and hazards.

G. Can the chemical be absorbed through the skin to cause adverse systemic health effects?

- H. Will the chemical irritate the skin or eyes sufficiently to require safe work practices or PPE?
Can the students take what is before them and make something more hazardous?
- I. Does the chemical have to be cut, introducing a sharps hazard?
- J. Is the chemical so light and fluffy it is easy to inhale or will adhere to gloves, clothing and hands via static electricity?
- K. Will it generate heat during the lesson?
- L. Will it generate harmful light that requires eye shades?
- M. Will it make a huge mess, or hazardous/difficult to remove?
- N. Will it be so smelly it has to be completely used in the hood?
- O. Will the reaction startle the students potentially causing them to trip or drop inconvenient things? Think each lesson through to find the high hazard points, whether physical or chemical. And then address them.

Corrosive Solids: Corrosive means a chemical that causes visible destruction of or irreversible alterations in living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact. Corrosive solids, such as sodium hydroxide and phenol, can cause burns to the skin and eyes. Dust from corrosive solids can be inhaled and cause irritation or burns to the respiratory tract. Many corrosive solids, such as potassium hydroxide and sodium hydroxide, can produce considerable heat when dissolved in water.

The following work practices shall be followed when handling, storing and disposing of corrosive solids: Do not bring out the chemical until the classroom is calm and set the students up for the least amount of traffic around the bench work area.

- P. Remove all non essential chemicals, books, equipment, etc. from the work area prior to placing the corrosive solid on the bench.
- Q. When mixing with water, always slowly add the corrosive solid to water, stirring continuously. Caution; some water reactive corrosive solids can ‘skitter’ across the surface and may ‘jump’ out of the container.
- R. Review the potential hazards from the corrosive solid and from the process to select the engineering and work practice controls necessary to protect the teacher and students.

- Where heat is a byproduct of the process the glassware selected shall be heat resistant and heat resistant gloves that can be worn over the chemical resistant gloves shall be available. Also, any flammable material not required for the lesson shall be moved away from the work area and the work.
 - If there is a possibility of generating a significant amount of dust, hazardous vapors, volatile reaction that produces gas, potential for explosion or material bubbling or splashing out of the container then conduct work in a fume hood.
- S. Wear gloves and eye protection when handling corrosive solids. Refer to Appendix F Chemical Inventory for proper glove choice. Remove, rinse or replace gloves before taking off the eye protection.
- T. Waste disposal method: where necessary due to potential hazards, such as generation of heat, corrosive solids shall be disposed of in segregated, labeled waste.

Corrosive Liquids: Corrosive liquids (e.g. mineral acids, alkali solutions and some oxidizers) represent a very significant hazard because skin or eye contact can readily occur from splashes and their effect on human tissue generally takes place very rapidly. Bromine, sodium hydroxide, sulfuric acid and hydrogen peroxide are examples of highly corrosive liquids.

The following work practices shall be followed when handling, storing and disposing of Corrosive liquids:

- A. The eyes and hands are particularly vulnerable. It is therefore essential that approved eye and face protection be worn in all laboratories where corrosive chemicals are handled.
- B. Gloves and other chemically resistant protective clothing and a lab coat shall be worn to protect against skin contact. Refer to the gloves in Appendix F Chemical Inventory for proper glove choice and include all PPE in the Chemical Hazards Preparation Form.
- C. To avoid a flash steam explosion due to the large amount of heat evolved, always add acids or bases to water (and not the reverse). These mixtures shall be performed in the fume hood. See corrosive solid section for management of heat hazards.
- D. Acids and bases shall be segregated for storage. Nitric Acid shall be isolated in the acid storage cabinet.
- E. As with all chemicals, liquid corrosives shall be stored below eye level.

- F. Adequate quantities of spill control materials shall be readily available. A spill kit for acids and bases is available in the Chemical Storage Room.
- G. Waste disposal method: ensure that the waste container, properly labeled is available and has sufficient space for the type of corrosive used and the products, including mistakes, of the lesson prior to beginning the preparation phase.

Reactives: Reactive chemicals are substances that can explode or enter into violent reactions releasing large amounts of light, heat, and gases. A number of reactive chemicals are recognized explosives, requiring only a mild initiating force for detonation. Other reactive chemicals are capable of detonation but require a stronger initiating force. Some reactive chemicals will not detonate but can enter violent reactions producing large quantities of heat and explosive gases. Reactive chemicals must be handled with extreme care, even milligram quantities of some chemicals can result in violent explosions.

Classes of Reactives: While almost all chemicals will react with something, some chemicals are so reactive that the reaction can create a hazard. Reactive chemicals are classified as explosives, strong oxidizing or reducing agents, acid sensitives, water reactives, air reactives, and special organic compounds.

Solid Reactive examples include sodium, potassium and lithium metals; acid anhydrides, acid chlorides and salt hydrides.

Liquid Reactives are chemicals that react vigorously with moisture, oxygen or other substances. Examples include organic halides, phosphorus trichloride, titanium tetrachloride, butyllithium, and hydrazine.

The following work practices shall be followed when handling, storing and disposing of Reactive chemicals:

- A. Quantities shall be limited to the amount necessary for the work in progress.
- B. Water reactives cannot be stored in the same room with combustible or flammable materials, 1910.106(d)(7)(iii).
- C. Safety glasses, face shield, gloves, and a laboratory coat shall be worn at all times when handling, transporting, or manipulating reactive chemicals.
- D. Adequate and appropriate portable fire extinguishers shall be immediately available in the laboratory.

- E. Approved eye-wash stations and emergency showers must be in working order. Safety shields shall be used as necessary.
- F. Prior to bringing the chemical from the storage area the work bench shall be cleared of all materials not immediately required for the lesson or process.
- G. Explosives shall be protected from heat and shock, and shall be purchased or made immediately prior to the class and thoroughly disposed of properly afterwards.
- H. Clean up spills immediately. The safest method is to absorb the material onto vermiculite or a similar loose absorbent. Verify the absorbent material is compatible and will be effective before the prep for the lesson and include the specific spill method in the Chemical Hazards Preparation Form.
- I. Waste disposal method: prior to use of the chemical the method for disposal shall be prepared to ensure it is not added to a waste container with materials it will react to and that in the future such chemicals shall not be added to the container the reactive chemical is in. The waste container shall immediately be labeled as to its contents to reduce such a problem in the future.

Volatile Chemicals: Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are emitted as gases from certain solids or liquids. VOCs include a variety of chemicals, some of which may have short- and long-term adverse health effects. (examples: hexanes, acetone, methylene chloride, diethyl ether). The following work practices shall be followed when handling, storing and disposing of volatile chemicals: The potential for absorption through the skin with adverse health effects shall be carefully evaluated and special attention shall be paid to glove selection.

- A. Any part of the process that could cause splashing to the arms or body shall be evaluated, and engineering and work practice controls developed and noted on the Chemical Hazard Preparation Form.
- B. Work areas shall be cleared of anything that produces a spark or flame.
- C. Highly flammable volatiles that could ignite with static electricity sparks are discouraged from purchase or use but if they are then the Form should include the steps that will be taken to ensure the safest environment possible. [no sweaters, means for grounding the body before touching containers or equipment, sneakers, etc.]

- D. No more than 10 gallons of flammable and combustible liquids, combined, shall be stored outside of a flammable storage cabinet unless safety cans are used. When safety cans are used, up to 25 gallons may be stored without using a flammable storage cabinet. Every effort shall be made to have nowhere near that quantity of material on hand.
- E. Prior to working with volatiles be sure fume hood is in working order and has sufficient room for the equipment, materials, and motion required for the process.
- F. Work in the fume hood to ensure proper ventilation when working with volatile chemicals.
- G. When carrying volatile chemicals through the lab, carry them in a covered container and the bottle or container shall be capped, closed, etc.
- H. Work with smallest amounts possible and keep containers closed or covered as much as possible to minimize the amount of volatile gases into the room.
- I. Waste disposal method: As written in lesson plan and to be performed in compliance with the CHP and all current local, state and federal regulations.

XXVIII. **Appendix A.** Preparation for Hazards of Working with Chemicals.

Use the following Form when preparing for a laboratory procedure that involves the use of hazardous chemicals and attach to the lesson plans. Focus on procedures found in the CHP, along with the information you can find on line, in Appendix A and B of the Hazard Communication standard, 1910.1000 and the SDS provided with the chemicals to develop safe work practices in the laboratory.

- Never underestimate the hazards associated with the laboratory. If you are unsure about what you are doing, get assistance. Do not use unfamiliar chemicals, equipment, or procedures alone.
- Know [incompatibilities](#) of the chemicals involved.
- Replace highly hazardous chemicals with those with lower hazards whenever possible.

IMPORTANT: The five prudent practices of chemical safety sum up these safety guidelines:

- Treat all chemicals as if they were hazardous.
- Minimize your exposure to any chemical.
- Avoid repeated exposure to any chemical.

- Never underestimate the potential hazard of any chemical or combination of chemicals.
 - Assume that a mixture or reaction product is more hazardous than any component or reactant.
- a) When using chemicals during a lab, the teacher will follow guidelines provided in the [Chemical Hazards Preparation Form](#) developed from the SDS and ensure all PPE and engineering controls required are provided and in working order prior to starting the preparation phase of the procedure.
 - b) This Form shall be completed and attached to each lesson plan for implementation.
 - c) First select all on the Form, copy and paste to a separate document. When complete, store with the Chemical Hygiene Plan for future use.

XXIX. Appendix B

Emergency First Aid Procedures- In every instance of an accident in the laboratory, the teacher must immediately be informed. In the case of any accident involving the need for injury/medical assistance, the school nurse must also be informed.

- A. Eye Contact: Lead individual to the nearest emergency eyewash station and flush eyes with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes then seek medical attention if deemed necessary according to SDS.
- B. Ingestion/Inhalation: Read the label on the bottle or check SDS for directions and immediately seek medical attention. Contact the 24-hour emergency poison control center at 1-800-336-6997. Notify the CHO and CEHS Nurse of the occurrence.
- C. Minimal Skin Contact: Direct individual to the nearest sink and flush the affected area(s) with copious amounts of water and remove any contaminated clothing. Check SDS for directions and immediately seek medical attention if symptoms persist after flushing.
- D. Major Spill on Body: Clothes - direct individual to the safety/deluge shower located in each Science Classroom and flush the affected areas with copious amounts of water and remove any contaminated clothing. Check SDS for directions and immediately seek medical attention if symptoms persist.

XXX. Appendix C. CHEMICAL HYGIENE PLAN ANNUAL REVIEW AND/OR EVALUATION

Date Reviewed Noted on front?	Reviewed by	Changes and/or Revisions

XXXI. Appendix D. General Laboratory Safety Student Checklist

Name	Fill out signifying your understanding	
Safety Rules	Date Covered	Initial:
Wash hands before and after work, and after spill cleanups		
Do not smell or taste chemicals		
Never work alone in a science laboratory or storage area and do not allow students to work unsupervised		
Never eat, drink, smoke, chew gum, or tobacco in the laboratory environment		
Never store food in laboratory refrigerators		
Never pipette liquids by mouth		
Restrain loose clothing, long hair, and dangling jewelry		
Never leave heat source unattended (gas burners, hot plate, mantels, etc)		
Do not mix chemicals in the sink drain		
Always inform co-workers and students of plans to carry out hazardous work		
Avoid horseplay, practical jokes, and any other distracting behaviors		
Be alert to unsafe conditions and correct them when detected		
Exercise great care in noting odors or fumes. Use a wafting motion of the hand to note a small amount of odor		
Use the fume hood when working with chemical(s) emitting harmful vapors		
Mix concentrated acid into water carefully, as it may splash out, and it generates a large amount of heat		

Wear safety equipment when performing labs that require it		
Report all accidents, injuries, or near misses to instructor or the CHO		
Always keep work area clean and combustible material away from open flames		
Know the location and how to use all the safety equipment in the laboratory		
Know the location and has an understanding of the gloves in Appendix F, Chemical Inventory and which gloves to use		
Review and understand the Chemical Hazards Preparation Form before beginning work with chemicals		

XXXII. Appendix E. Checklist for periodic inspections on safety equipment and procedures
Part I Chemical Hygiene Officer has been Identified

Part II Reviewed Guidelines for working with laboratory chemicals

- A. Specifics to Hazard Prevention have been reviewed.
- B. Fire or emergency drills conducted and reviewed.
- C. Emergency phone numbers updated and posted by each telephone.
- D. Accidents have been analyzed to prevent recurrence.
- E. Inspect glassware for damage.
 - 1. Specifics to General Laboratory Safety have been reviewed by teacher and laboratory students.
 - 2. Specifics to Facility Maintenance have been reviewed
 - a) Fire extinguishers are placed near high hazard areas.
 - b) Fire extinguishers are inspected.
 - c) Escape routes are not blocked.

d) Fire doors are not blocked

e) Materials are not stored in aisle ways.

Part III Reviewed the Laboratory (Classroom) Guidelines

1. Equipment inspection

- Safety Showers are inspected and working.
- Eyewash stations are inspected and working.

2. Ventilation systems including fume hood inspected and working.

Part IV Reviewed the Components of the Chemical Hygiene Plan

Review and understand the procurement procedures.

A. SDS are being maintained and are accessible.

B. Storage procedures are reviewed and understood.

- Toxic substances are segregated and off limits to students.
- Stored chemicals have been examined for integrity.
- Chemicals are being stored and inventoried in accordance with accepted standards of compatibility.
- Flammable and corrosive materials are stored in proper cabinetry with closable doors.

C. Distribution procedures of chemicals from storage areas are reviewed and understood.

D. Air monitoring procedures are reviewed, understood, and being followed.

E. Housekeeping procedures are continued being reviewed and followed.

- Medical program and procedures have reviewed and understood

F. Teachers/students have access to protective equipment and apparel procedures have been reviewed and understood.

- Access to splash goggles and safety glasses are available and in good shape.
- Access of chemical resistant aprons are available.
- Gloves in Appendix F Chemical Inventory and access to them.
- Gloves are available.
- Proper footwear is being maintained in the laboratory.

- G. Records of accidents are kept and reviewed.
- H. Proper signs and label procedures reviewed, maintained and understood.
- I. Identifying labels are on all chemical containers.
- J. Posted food and beverage signs prohibiting their use.
- K. Posted signs are maintained leading to chemical storage areas.
 - “Unknown” samples are properly labeled and stored.
 - All chemicals are accurately labeled with precautionary information and handling procedures.
- L. Reviewed and understood procedures during and after a chemical spill.
- M. Information and training of the Chemical Hygiene Plan is being conducted and maintained.
- N. Proper waste disposal programs are being administered, understood and maintained.
 - Broken glass containers are available and separate from trash containers.
- O. Review Handling Procedures of hazardous materials.

XXXIII. Appendix F. Chemical Inventory

Quantities & Integrity will be inspected annually.

The Chemical Inventory will be conducted annually and kept in the CHP in the Chemical Storage Room and a copy will be given to the Cape Elizabeth Fire Chief

XXXIV. Appendix G. Glove Selection

Some Common Sense Rules for Glove Selection:

First, do you need gloves: is the hazard a manageable irritant or will it absorb and cause sterility and/or deafness (Carbon Disulfide).

Second, evaluate the conditions of use, will there be splashes, mists, droplets, sharp objects, heat, etc. Third, consult the relevant [SDS](#) which may recommend a particular material but usually the chemical manufacturer will not take the liability.

Fourth, if the SDS says “chemical resistant” or glove material but no thickness then contact your glove manufacturer and ask if you can fax SDS and get advice on which of their products will work best for the largest number of chemicals that you have, including double gloving as an option.

Select gloves of the correct size and fitting to reduce likelihood of tearing or interference with dexterity.

The hazard assessment shall be done in compliance with the OSHA standard on general requirements for personal protective equipment (29 CFR 1910.132). Glove Selection shall be specific to the hazard, the tasks being performed, and in compliance with the OSHA standard on hand protection (29 CFR 1910.138).

The result of the hazard assessment will be noted on the inventory.

Some Common Sense Rules for Glove Use:

Before use inspect gloves for physical damage and check for expiration date.

When the process creates splashes either change the procedure, rinse the external surface frequently with water, or change gloves frequently.

Remove gloves when tears or punctures are observed.

Remove gloves in a way that avoids the contaminated exterior contacting the skin. Dispose of contaminated gloves properly. Do NOT reuse gloves.

Check your hands and wrists for redness or discoloration indicating exposure after removal of gloves. Wash hands after removing gloves.

ALWAYS, ALWAYS, ALWAYS, remove your gloves when you turn away from the bench. If your project requires writing down information the following options may be used:

- A. Dictate notes to a classmate or student.
- B. Remove gloves, write notes on a surface other than the work bench, then put on new gloves.

- C. Have a dedicated whiteboard and marker that remains on the bench, transcribe later.

XXXV. Appendix H Biology Laboratory Safety

Safety and Health Hazards specific to the Biology labs include:

Dissection of specimens preserved in very dilute formaldehyde with sharp implements handling live specimens.

Handling Dissecting Instruments and Preserved Specimens

- A. Preserved specimens showing any signs of decay should not be used for any type of lab observation or dissection.
- B. Dissecting instruments, such as scissors and scalpels, are very sharp. Always use a cutting motion directed away from yourself.
- C. In performing a dissection make sure the specimen is pinned down firmly in a dissecting tray before beginning work.
- D. Use your instruments with care. In general, very little force is necessary for making incisions. Excess force will most likely damage delicate tissues.
- E. Never touch your eyes while handling preserved specimens. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after working with specimens.
- F. Order the minimum number of specimens and discard, with preservative solution, at end of use.
- G. Identify the hazards of the preservative solution used for the specimens and develop work practice controls, provide engineering, and/or PPE prior to obtaining the specimen.

Handling Living Specimens

- A. Understand clearly the purpose and procedure of the activity before you begin work.
- B. Animals should be handled gently so as not to produce undue excitement or trauma.

- C. Avoid subjecting specimens to stressful conditions such as exhaustive exercise or painful stimuli.
- D. Where there is potential for biting leather gloves shall be worn.
- E. Identify any hazard presented by the live specimen: such as toxoplasmosis from cat litter dust, venom, allergens, etc. and develop work practice controls, provide engineering, and/or PPE prior to obtaining the specimen.

Updated: Fall 2019